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CATALOGUE No. 2

1900

*FRUITLAND  
NURSERIES  
AUGUSTA · GA.*

Greenhouse and Bedding

**PLANTS**

**P. J. Berckmans  
Company, Inc.**

J. H. M. F. C.  
Hog. Pa.

## Please Read This Before Ordering.

In ordering, write your orders plainly upon the Order Sheet attached to this Catalogue. A lady should always sign herself "Miss or "Mrs.," to enable us to direct our answers properly. The same name should always be used.

**Filling Orders.**—Orders are filled as soon after reception as practicable—seldom later than two days. Should certain varieties of plants be exhausted at the time the order is received, or if they are not in proper shipping condition, the order will only be filled so far as our assortment will allow. We never substitute unless fully authorized. Patrons are respectfully requested to state if substitution is allowed, should plants first ordered be exhausted.

**Plants by Mail.**—As a rule these are so seldom satisfactory, and require more time to prepare for safe carriage than they are worth, that we are compelled to decline this class of orders.

**Packing and Forwarding.**—We pack all our plants free of charge, and in such a careful manner that no complaint on that score can possibly be made. In every instance have your plants forwarded by express, as rapid carriage is of the utmost importance. We guarantee every plant to be in a perfectly healthy condition and fully graded to standard when leaving our hands, but after delivery into the hands of forwarders, all losses resulting from delays in transit are at the risk of the purchaser.

**Terms.**—Invariably cash with order, or C. O. D. (collect on delivery), by express, with collection charges added. No plants sent C. O. D. unless one-half the amount is remitted before shipment. Our prices are too low to allow any deviation from this rule.

During the busy season to make out bills, charge, and often failing to receive remittances to full amount, to send in monthly statements entails more work than we can readily perform. Therefore, please send money with the order sufficient to cover the whole bill.

**Remittances** by Postal or Express Order, Registered Letter, or Bank Draft on Augusta, New York, or New Orleans, are the safest. Money sent through the mail in ordinary letters is in all cases at sender's risk.

**Attention to Customers.**—It is our earnest desire that all the requirements and directions of our customers be scrupulously attended to by our assistants, and we practice the utmost personal supervision to see that this is carried out. We would, therefore, respectfully request that we be informed if, at any time, there is cause for dissatisfaction, that we may have it rectified at the earliest possible moment.

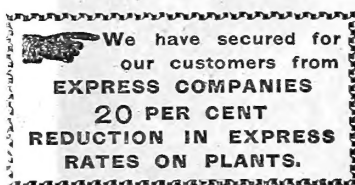
**What We Cannot Supply.**—Bouquets, Cut-flowers, Flower, Vegetable or Tree Seeds, Horticultural Implements, Labels, Wire, Rustic Work, Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Gladioli, Lilies, Pansies, Violets, and other plants which can be kept in stock but a short period. Orders for some of the above-named articles are received almost daily, and much needless correspondence may be avoided if our friends will kindly omit such items from their orders.

**Answers to Correspondents.**—We are in constant receipt of numerous letters asking for information upon horticultural subjects. These we cheerfully answer personally so far as time will permit, but as such demands upon us are numerous, especially at certain seasons of the year, we earnestly request correspondents to state each question plainly and separately, leaving a blank space after each query sufficient for an answer. A stamp to prepay postage is expected with such letters.

### CATALOGUES.

The following Catalogues will be mailed free on application:

**No. 1. Descriptive Catalogue** of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, etc., issued in August.



**No. 2. Spring Catalogue** of Bedding and Greenhouse Plants, etc., issued in February.

**No. 3. Wholesale Catalogue** for Nurserymen and Dealers ONLY, issued in July and February.

Special lists are issued during the year, giving descriptions and quotations of specialties for Nurserymen.

Address

**P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY,**

(Incorporated)

**AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.**

Copyright, 1900,

By P. J. Berckmans Company.

Telegraphic and Cable address: **BERCKMANS, Augusta, Ga.**

P. J. Berckmans Company ♦ Fruitland Nurseries

# FORWARD TO

Name of Post Office.....

Name of Express Office (If different from P. O.) .....

Name of County

Name of State	Date	1900
Alabama	1895	1895
Alaska	1900	1900
Arizona	1909	1909
Arkansas	1892	1892
California	1850	1850
Colorado	1876	1876
Connecticut	1789	1789
Delaware	1787	1787
District of Columbia	1800	1800
Florida	1845	1845
Georgia	1788	1788
Hawaii	1900	1900
Idaho	1890	1890
Illinois	1809	1809
Indiana	1800	1800
Iowa	1846	1846
Kansas	1861	1861
Kentucky	1792	1792
Louisiana	1803	1803
Maine	1789	1789
Maryland	1788	1788
Massachusetts	1780	1780
Michigan	1836	1836
Minnesota	1858	1858
Mississippi	1848	1848
Missouri	1820	1820
Montana	1889	1889
Nebraska	1868	1868
Nevada	1863	1863
New Hampshire	1776	1776
New Jersey	1776	1776
New Mexico	1848	1848
New York	1784	1784
North Carolina	1776	1776
North Dakota	1889	1889
Ohio	1803	1803
Oklahoma	1906	1906
Oregon	1859	1859
Pennsylvania	1776	1776
Rhode Island	1776	1776
South Carolina	1776	1776
South Dakota	1889	1889
Tennessee	1796	1796
Texas	1845	1845
Vermont	1777	1777
Virginia	1776	1776
Washington	1889	1889
West Virginia	1863	1863
Wisconsin	1836	1836
Wyoming	1890	1890

Please fill in the above blank with your full name, address, etc. Carry out the Catalogue price of each item. Use this sheet for the **Order Only**, and if necessary to give additional instructions, use the space headed *Remarks*. No orders filled for less than **ONE DOLLAR**. **No Plants sent by mail.** No Plants sent C. O. D., unless one-half the amount is remitted before shipment. **We never Substitute,** unless fully authorized. Please state if **Substitution** is allowed, should Plants first ordered be exhausted. Yes, No.

[illegible]



QUANTITY.

ARTICLES.

PRICE.

# TO PATRONS AND FRIENDS



WITH this copy of our Plant Catalogue for the year 1900 we return our sincere thanks to the numerous friends whose patronage has been so liberally bestowed upon our firm during the last forty years, and take pleasure in stating that the stock of Plants described herein is unusually large and of the highest standard of quality. The number of our Plant Houses is also largely increased.

The Fruitland Nurseries are located west of and adjoining the limits of the city of Augusta, on the Washington Road (continuation of Broad Street), and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles from the terminus of the Lake View Electric Car Line. In the home tract of 400 acres are soils of every texture found in this section of the state, thus enabling every class of products to be grown under the most favorable conditions.

The nurseries have been owned and conducted by P. J. Berckmans since 1857, but were incorporated on April 1, 1898, under the name of **P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY**, with P. J. Berckmans, Sr., as President, and Prosper J. A. Berckmans, Jr., as Secretary and Treasurer. *Directors*—PROSPER J. BERCKMANS, LOUIS A. BERCKMANS, ROBERT C. BERCKMANS, PROSPER J. A. BERCKMANS, JR.

We have no connection whatever with any other Nursery, and do not employ agents, all our dealings being directly with purchasers.

## OUR NURSERY DEPARTMENT

Is divided as follows; viz., Roses, 30 acres; Shrubs, 10 acres; Fruit Trees, 250 acres; Grape Vines, 10 acres; Evergreens and Deciduous Trees, 10 acres; Small Fruits, 10 acres; Orchard and Test Grounds, 40 acres.

## THE GREENHOUSE AND PLANT DEPARTMENT

Covers 60,000 square feet of glass, and is conceded to be the largest area of glass in the South that is entirely devoted to plant growing. With the numerous improvements added to this department, we are prepared to offer plants at prices in keeping with progress and the times.

We do not offer premiums, but guarantee the best possible quality at the lowest prices consistent with the cost of production. We would also state that we offer in this Catalogue only such classes of plants as are best suited to southern floriculture, and therefore omit such as are desirable only for cooler latitudes, but are seldom successful here. While we purchase all the novelties which we believe to possess distinctive merits, and offer these at the earliest date that they can be propagated, we cannot guarantee that they will give entire satisfaction in every instance, as much of their success depends upon the care they may receive, as well as the character of soil and suitable weather.

## OUR RESPONSIBILITY

For any business transaction extends only to persons purchasing direct from the nursery. Dealers purchasing from us sell upon their own responsibility. We likewise disclaim any liability for results arising from defective planting at improper seasons, or from subsequent faulty treatment and cultivation, and are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof. While we exercise the greatest care to have all our plants true to name, well grown, and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than originally received for said plants that prove untrue.

Address, always,

**P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY (INCORPORATED)**  
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

## NO SAN JOSÉ SCALE AT FRUITLAND

All our nurseries are absolutely free from this pest. They are inspected every six months by the Georgia State Entomologist, and a certificate of said inspector is attached to every package that leaves our establishment.

Shipments for such states that require all nursery stock to be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas before being allowed within their borders will be so treated, and for other states, where these requirements are not enforced, we will also so treat all stock before shipment, when requested by our customers.

No. 1 **Georgia State Board of Entomology, Atlanta, Ga.**  
**OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.**

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that, in accordance with an Act of Assembly approved December 20, 1898, I have, on the 13th and 14th days of July, 1899, made an inspection of the nurseries of P. J. Berckmans Co., at Augusta, Ga., and that I have found the stock in these nurseries apparently free from the San José Scale and all other insects and diseases of a seriously injurious nature.

Fumigation and other precautionary measures are adopted on these grounds. This Certificate is to cover only stock grown in the above named nurseries, and becomes invalid twelve months from date.

State Entomologist.

## PLANTS AND THEIR CARE.

**Preparation of the Soil and Cultivation.**—Borders or beds intended for plants should be well and deeply dug during winter or early spring, the soil well pulverized, and supplied with the necessary plant food. A compost of stable manure and cotton seed, well decomposed and thoroughly incorporated with the soil during winter, will be found highly beneficial. The plants should be firmly set, the ball of earth not disturbed, but, in case of the latter being wrapped in moss, the moss covering must be removed. When set, water copiously and shade for a few days, and place a mulch of cotton seed, rice chaff or chopped straw around the plants. When fully in growth, keep the soil well worked and free from weeds, and remove the mulching.

**Time of Planting.**—The tender bedding plants enumerated in this Catalogue must not be planted out in open ground until spring frosts are no longer to be apprehended. Although the stock of nearly all varieties is ready for shipment when this Catalogue is issued, we would particularly urge patrons not to order plants intended for bedding until they can be safely cared for on arrival. Those possessing greenhouses or pits, or even ordinary coldframes, would, however, be benefited by ordering early in March, except in cases of new plants, of which the number is yet limited, and which are noted as to the time when they are to be supplied.

**Care of Plants when Received.**—The plants should be potted in pots a size larger than they have been grown in, placed in a common coldframe or greenhouse, if possible, until they begin to grow freely. Shade and water must be used as needed. If the plants are required merely for the border, they can be placed in permanent place on receipt, if the weather is somewhat cloudy; but, in general, it is preferable to allow the plants to recuperate from the effects of the packing and carriage, by being kept in a shady place for a few days. Plants are forwarded without pots; this is a saving of expressage to the buyer, and adds to the safety of carrying.

**Potting and Soil.**—An equal proportion of leaf mold and good loam, to which is added one-quarter of its bulk of cow manure, the whole mass allowed to stand a few weeks and thoroughly mixed, will suit almost all classes of plants. Decomposed sod, with a small quantity of manure, is also excellent, and if some bone meal is added, the growth is increased. Plants should be repotted when needed, and given pots only one size larger than formerly used, and never shifted from a 3-inch to an 8- or 10-inch pot. Many failures arise from using pots of a size too large as compared to the size of the plant. Always use broken charcoal or potsherds in the bottom of all pots above 4 inches in diameter, to give free drainage. Never use saucers unless some gravel or fine cinders are placed under the pots to allow the water to escape freely, and never set the pots on a smooth surface unless means of drainage are provided by placing sand or gravel under the pots.

**Plants in Greenhouses.**—The natural conditions of plant life include a period of growth succeeded by a period of rest, but all plants do not require rest at the same time, hence to attempt the same treatment for all classes must entail failure. A little experience is necessary when extensive collections of plants are cultivated, and brief directions for special treatment are therefore given under the heads of various classes. Normal conditions of *heat, light, air and moisture* should always be considered. Great variations of temperature between day and night, overwatering in winter, and especially when plants are in a dormant condition, must be avoided. Give free ventilation during the day whenever the outside temperature is not below 50 degrees. In winter water sparingly—two or three times a week will usually prove sufficient. In summer water more freely, but do not drown the plants, as is too often the case. If a plant shows signs of a weakened growth, or assumes an unhealthy color, withhold water and repot; the cause of unhealthy condition will often arise from imperfect drainage or overwatering. Use a weak solution of cow manure and water once or twice a week upon plants which are in full growth and during warm weather, but avoid all fertilizers during the period of rest.

**Plants in Dwelling-houses.**—The atmosphere in dwelling-houses is usually quite dry, and, therefore, different from that of greenhouses, where there is always considerable moisture. As evaporation is thus more rapid, plants should receive a daily supply of water, and in such quantity only as will keep their roots moist. This is especially advisable when plants have been brought from the greenhouse to the dwelling house.

**Insects.**—Few greenhouses may be said to be free from either of the following insects: viz., Green Fly or Aphis, Thrip, Red Spider and Mealy Bug. Whenever plants are infested with any of the above, immediate measures for their destruction must be resorted to.

## FUNGICIDE AND INSECTICIDE SOLUTIONS AND FORMULAS.

**Tobacco,** 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons: strain when cool. Very effective when used as a spray against flea beetle, lice, aphides (plant lice).

**Quassia Chips,** 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons. This very bitter solution is good for prevention rather than cure. Apply as a spray to rose bushes, and to kill plant lice.

**Pyrethrum Powder.** For worms, flies and aphids. Use dry.

**Kerosene Emulsion.** One-half pound of soap dissolved in 1 gallon of water; add to this, while hot, 2 gallons of kerosene. Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Add 30 gallons of water before using as a spray. Sour milk may

be used instead of soap. For worms, mealy bugs, orange tree scale, etc.

**White Hellebore,** 1 ounce; water 3 gallons. Effective as a spray for rose slugs.

**Thrip Juice,** 1 part to 1,000 parts water. For mealy bugs, lice, etc.

**Flowers of Sulphur.** Apply dry for mildew on roses.

**Lemon Oil.** This is a valuable insecticide for all plants grown in greenhouses or pots. Plants should be dipped in a solution of suitable strength. While it kills all scale insects, it is not injurious to the most tender plant.

**Spraying.**—We earnestly recommend the careful spraying of plants, using either of the above-named solutions. Effective apparatus of moderate cost are now manufactured for use in greenhouses. A hose nozzle for fine spray, or a garden syringe with spray rose, will answer for ordinary purposes.

**Shading.**—To counteract the burning effects of the sun, use a coat of common whitewash upon the glass; or, if a lasting shade is required, use naphtha mixed with some white lead, and apply with a syringe.



# BEDDING PLANTS.

This class comprises plants suitable for the summer decoration of flower gardens. Several varieties are also very desirable for greenhouse and parlor collections.

**Time of planting.** The most suitable season to plant these varieties is from the time that spring frosts cease until June.

**Prices.** It must be understood that the prices as quoted are for plants grown in 2- and 3-inch pots, and of the ordinary shipping size. Large specimens at proportionately increased rates.

**SPECIAL COLLECTIONS.** Many persons, unacquainted with the most desirable classes of plants, often find some difficulty in making suitable selections. To prevent disappointment when plants are selected injudiciously, we would suggest to our patrons to order special collections, which are composed of the most desirable classes, and of such as we grow in large quantities for that purpose. In making these collections, we guarantee that they will give satisfaction, and the utmost liberality will be observed in the quantity sent.

100 Bedding Plants, all distinct.....	\$5 00
50   "       "       "       ".....	3 00
25   "       "       "       ".....	1 75

☞ Special collections will be supplied at above rates **only when selection is left to us.** Orders naming varieties and quantity of each will be filled at regular Catalogue rates.

## GENERAL COLLECTION OF PLANTS.

### Abutilon.

10 cts. each, 10 plants in 10 varieties 80 cts., \$6 per 100.

Most desirable plants; almost perpetual bloomers. Our collection consists of 15 of the most distinct and newest varieties.

### Agave. (CENTURY PLANT.)

**Americana recurvata.** With recurved leaves; a beautiful variety. 50c.; large specimens, \$1 to \$5 each.

**Americana variegata.** Margined yellow. 50 cts.; large plants, \$1 to \$2 each.

**Sisalana** (Sisal Hemp). Upright; glaucous green; a rapid grower. 50 cts. to \$5 each.

☞ All the above are excellent bedding plants and highly ornamental for vases, piazzas, etc.

### Ageratum.

10 cts. each, 50 cts. per 10, \$4 per 100.

Valuable for massing or ribbons and winter blooming; always in bloom, and of easy culture. The dwarf-growing varieties are the most desirable.

**White Carpet.** Best white.

**John Douglass.** Deep mazarine-blue; very dwarf; best of its color.

**Mexicanum var.** Pale blue; foliage variegated white.

**Princess Pauline.** Dwarf; white and sky-blue.

### Aloysia. (LEMON VERBENA.)

15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10.

Lemon-scented foliage. An old favorite the country over. The leaves have a delightful citron odor, and are used by those who fancy them for placing in finger bowls, flavoring tea, as a cure for nervous headache, etc.

### Amomum Melegueta. (GRAINS OF PARADISE.)

15 cts. each.

Of the ginger family, and produces the cardamom seeds of commerce. In growth it represents a miniature canna, and makes a very pretty pot-plant. The foliage is quite fragrant.

### Carnations.

Plants from 3-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10. We can usually supply large plants during October and November at 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

We offer 12 of the best standard sorts in all the favorite rich shades of scarlet, rose, crimson, yellow, striped, white, etc.

Plant in open ground early in April, and pinch in the flower stems which first appear. This will make bushy plants; again pinch in all flower stems during August, and pot off end of September. This will give strong plants for winter blooming in a pit or cool greenhouse, where ample ventilation is provided. Use 4-inch pots when lifting the plants from the open ground. Ready March 1.



Ageratum.

## Cestrum.

15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10.

Free-blooming shrubs.

**Aurantiacum.** Deep orange; spring bloomer.

**Nocturnum** (Night-blooming Jasmine). Flowers greenish white during summer; very fragrant at night.

## Cuphea. (CIGAR PLANT.)

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$6 per 100.

**Cuphea Llavæ.** "New Tricolor Cuphea." One of the most desirable of the new bedding plants. Flowers of tubular shape, with two bright scarlet wings at the end; the tips are bright purple and the stamens white, while the body of the flower is pea-green and covered with fine crimson hairs. Grows quite bushy, attains a height of 12 inches, and is covered during the entire summer and autumn with a profusion of bloom.

\***Eminens.** Growth erect; flowers scarlet, tipped yellow; profuse autumn bloomer.

**Platycentra.** A most profuse bloomer; flower tubular, red, tipped black and white; very desirable plant.

## Datura. (BRUGMANSIA SUAVEOLENS.)

15 cts. each.

A shrubby plant, growing to a height of 6 to 8 feet in rich ground; flowers white, very large, trumpet-shaped and fragrant; a most excellent plant for effect.

## Geraniums.

10 cts. each, 80 cts. per 10, \$6 per 100.

**Zonale, or Horseshoe, Double and Single.** Indispensable in any collection of plants, whether for house culture or bedding out, for which purpose they are admirably adapted. For bedding out, we would recommend the solid darker shades. The light-colored and ocalated varieties are best adapted for pot culture.

We do not give a list of varieties, because short descriptions will not convey a correct idea of their individual merits. Our collection has been very carefully selected from several hundred sorts, and all those we have retained are the cream of the old standard sorts and the newer introductions. The flowers include all the shades of scarlet, crimson, lilac, pink, salmon, white and striped.

**Scented, Citron, Pennyroyal, Attar of Rose, Rose.**

## \*Genista Andreana.

Strong Imported Plants, 25 cts. each.

This plant has created a sensation in Europe, where it was offered in 1892 for the first time. It is a Scotch broom, with red flowers, and has already become very popular for forcing, although the plant is hardy here. Flowers in long bunches; ground color of corolla is golden yellow; lower petals with a deep purple border and lateral petals crimson-red. The appearance of this plant when in bloom is truly magnificent.

## Hamelia patens.

15 cts. each.

A very desirable shrub; 5 to 10 feet high. Summer and fall-blooming bedding and greenhouse plant. Flowers bright orange-red, lasting a long time, and succeeded by dark berries, which are retained a long time; a really good plant.

## Heliotrope.

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$6 per 100.

Universal favorite; flowers very fragrant; excellent for bedding out or for pot culture as winter bloomers. Ten varieties, colors ranging from deep purple to pure white.

## Hydrangea.

3-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10.

**HORTENSIS GROUP**—With Globose Heads.

All require a shady, and, where practicable, a rich and moist situation. The color is changeable according to soils, and varies from blue to rose color; all hardy.

\***Ramis pictis.** A new variety, with dark purple stems and large heads of pale blue flowers, with lighter center; excellent.

\***Rosea.** Vigorous habit; flower-heads shaped like those of Thomas Hogg, and as freely produced; color bright, rosy red.

\***Thomas Hogg.** Finest white-flowering variety of this class.

**JAPANESE GROUP**—With Cymose or Flat Heads.

\***Japonica.** Outer florets pale blue, inner dark blue.

\***Imperatrice Eugenie.** Pale blue.

\***Stellata prolifera.** Outer florets pale rose, center darker.

**JAPANESE GROUP**—With Heads in Panicles.

\***Paniculata grandiflora.** Produces immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks.

## \*Lantanas.

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$6 per 100.

Very desirable class of plants; continually in flower from May until frost; flowers generally of two colors; excellent bedders; 15 varieties. The great improvements in the newer varieties consist in their dwarf, compact habit and increased flowering qualities.

## Leonotis Leonurus. (LION'S TAIL.)

15 cts. each, \$1 per 10.

Free-blooming plants, with spikes of orange flowers. A very interesting plant, by no means common.

## Petunias, Double.

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$6 per 100.

Twelve best varieties, all colors; continuous bloomers.

## Plumbago.

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, unless noted.

**Capensis.** An almost continuous bloomer: the flowers are pale blue.

**Capensis alba.** New; a pure white variety of similar growth.

**Rosea.** Flowers pink. 15 cts. each.

**Rosea superba.** New; flowers deep pink. 15c. ea.

## Salvia.

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10.

**Splendens.** Scarlet; best for bedding. \$4 per 100.  
**Alba.** White, sometimes striped red, or half white and half red.

**Marmorata.** Dwarf; flowers white, spotted scarlet.

**Gypsy.** Purple.

**Mr. Isanchon.** Distinctly striped red and white; compact habit; free bloomer.

**Prince Ali.** Purple crimson.

**Splendens aurea.** New golden-leaved; stands the sun well.

**Eriocalix.** Blue and white.

Varities marked with an asterisk (\*) are absolutely hardy in this latitude.



# COLORED FOLIAGE PLANTS

## FOR BEDDING

The list of plants suited for bedding in open ground in this climate is reduced to varieties which, after many years' test, can be recommended as capable of **standing our long, warm summers.**



*Acalypha tricolor.*

### Abutilons.

**Souvenir de Bonn** (leaves edged white) and **Eclipse** (leaves spotted gold). See page 3.

### Acalypha tricolor.

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$6 per 100.

Foliage broad, mottled and blotched crimson-scarlet and rose; always of bright color; neither fades nor burns during our warmest weather; grows 3 to 4 feet high, but should be kept pinched-in to make a bushy plant.

### Ageratum variegatum.

50 cts. per 10, \$4 per 100.

Leaves beautifully variegated white. The plant produces a profusion of pale blue flowers; very desirable.

### Anthericum vittatum var.

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10.

A low-growing plant, with leaves 12 inches long, narrow and beautifully striped white; a good bedding plant.

### Basella variegata.

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 100.

A shrubby species of Madeira Vine; leaves finely variegated.

### Crotons.

Plants from 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100; 2 1-2 inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10, \$10 per 100.

We cannot too highly recommend these gorgeously colored foliage plants for bedding in open ground, but their brilliancy is intensified if plants are given full sunshine. They surpass in beauty any other colored foliage plant.

As Crotons are easily injured by cold, plants should not be bedded out until after April 15 in this section; they should be lifted and potted in October, when they will make most attractive features for conservatories. We offer 6 best bedding sorts.

### Euphorbia sanguinea.

Plants from 4-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10; large plants, for single specimens, 50 cts. and 75 cts. each.

Foliage purplish crimson, veined carmine; a striking plant, and useful for centers of beds or backgrounds; grows 6 to 7 feet in height, and a single specimen, surrounded by bright colored Crotons, makes an effective group. Plants can be kept within a height of 2 feet by repeated clipping. Pot off before frost.

### Phyllanthus rosea pictus.

Plants from 3-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10.

Leaves colored with rose, bronze, green and white; grows 2 to 4 feet high; also a house plant, where it is very handsome and ornamental.

### Salvia splendens aurea.

75 cts. per 10, \$5 per 100.

A golden leaved form; retains its color during summer, and is also a free bloomer, showing a vivid combination of yellow and scarlet.

### Sansevieria Zeylanica.

Plants from 3-inch pots, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$6 per 100; 4- and 5-inch pots, 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Sword-like leaves, green, marbled with lighter shade; an excellent bedding plant, giving a peculiarly tropical effect in masses.

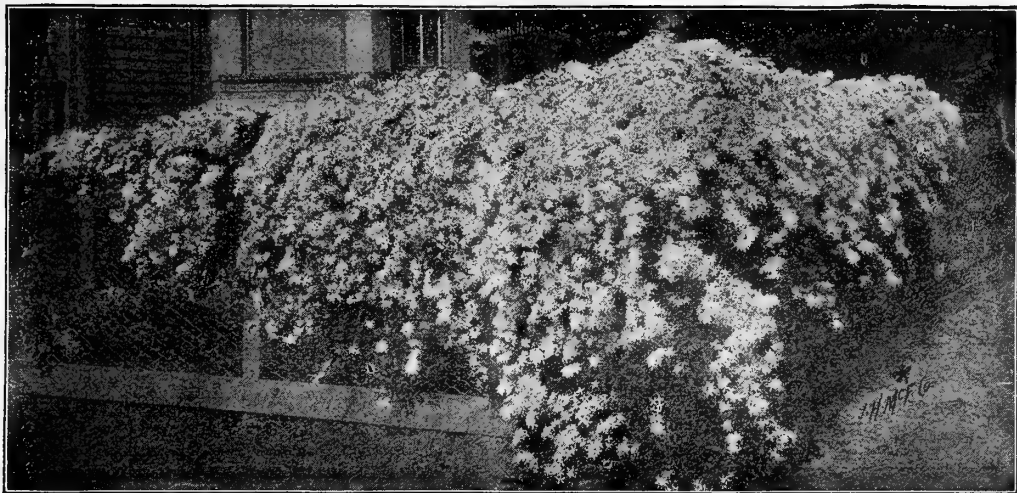
### Strobilanthes Dyerianus.

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10, \$5 per 100.

Forms a compact bush 12 to 18 inches high, with leaves of intense metallic purple, shading into light rose and green. Flowers violet-blue; a free bloomer, and has given most satisfactory results when bedded out. The notable coloring of the leaves would commend the plant, even if it did not afford a considerable mass of blue flowers.



*Croton nobile.*



*Clematis paniculata* at Fruitland.

## CLIMBERS.

Those marked with an asterisk (\*) are hardy; the others are for house culture. Those marked with a dagger (†) are good for open ground in summer.

### \**Akebia quinata*.

25 cts. each.

Of rapid growth; flowers of deep maroon in early spring; evergreen.

### *Ampelopsis Veitchii*. (JAPAN IVY.)

15 cts. each, \$1 per 10.

A Japanese climber of rapid growth; excellent for covering walls.

### †*Allamanda Hendersonii*.

25 cts. each.

Beautiful large, yellow flowers; free bloomer.

### †*Antigonon leptopus*.

25 cts. each.

Rapid grower, with racemes of rose-colored flowers in summer.

### †*Aristolochia elegans*.

Plants from 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each.

One of the best summer half-hardy climbers; of rapid and dense growth. It bears profusely, even on small plants; has handsome and elegant flowers of a rich, dark purple color, ornamented throughout with irregular branched markings of a creamy white, and having a golden yellow eye surrounded by rich, velvety purple. Roots should be covered with leaves in winter.

### *Bignonia*.

25 cts. each.

\**Speciosa*. Flowers pink, stained purple; blooms profusely in spring, and is hardy at Savannah.

*Venusta*. Rich orange; winter bloomer for conservatory; is a most desirable variety for Florida, where it produces a wealth of brilliant flowers during winter.

### *Bougainvillea glabra* Sanderiana.

Plants from 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each.

A new variety of *Bougainvillea*, which produces an abundance of rosy crimson flowers from spring until autumn. It makes a good pot-plant, but when given ample room in a cool greenhouse and trained to pillars or wire, it is a most gorgeous plant when in bloom.

### *Clerodendron Balfouri*.

25 cts. each.

A plant of exquisite appearance, giving an impression of elegance and delicacy not found in another species. Flowers bright scarlet, encased in a pure white, bag-like; calyx; very desirable.

### *Campsidium filicifolium*.

25 cts. each.

Of rapid growth; leaves fern-like, and very beautiful; desirable.

### †*Cissus discolor*.

25 cts. each.

Foliage beautiful crimson, white and green; stems die in winter unless kept under a high temperature.

### \**Clematis paniculata*.

25 cts. each.

Flowers white, star-shaped; produced during mid-summer and fall, upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of flowers, the latter are also very fragrant and the foliage is handsome. A most desirable new climber, which is attracting much attention, and is perfectly hardy. Illustrated above.

### *Ficus*.

10 cts. each.

*Repens*. Evergreen; excellent for walls, rockwork or for covering rustic work in greenhouses.

*Pumila*. With smaller foliage and more compact habit.



**Ipomœa.**

15 cts. each.

†**Macrantholeucum**, or **Moon-Flower**. A rapid climber, with very large, pure white flowers, which open in the evening and last all night; a valuable plant for verandas or arbors.

\***Selowii**. Flowers pink, convolvulus-shaped; roots tuberous, perennial; very desirable.

†**Learii**. Flowers bright blue, with reddish rays and very large; a most conspicuous and valuable variety.

**Ivy. (HEDERA.)**

15 cts. each.

\***Algerian**. With very broad leaves; evergreen.

\***Aurantia**. With smaller foliage and producing scarlet berries.

\***Irish**. Evergreen; a well-known plant.

**\*Jasmine.**

\***Double Carolina** (Gelsemium). A variety of the native species with double flowers; a profuse bloomer and very desirable. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

†**Catalonian**. Flowers white; very fragrant. 15 cts.

**\*Kadsura Japonica.**

25 cts. each.

A hardy climber, suitable for training against a wall; flowers whitish during summer.

**Manettia.**

15 cts. each.

\***Cordata**. Produces innumerable scarlet tubular flowers; constant bloomer; roots perennial. Excellent for trellis.

†**Bicolor**. An old plant which deserves a place in any greenhouse. Flowers tubular; half red and yellow; blooms profusely from fall until spring.

**Passiflora.**

\***Arc-en-ciel**. Flowers large, center white and citron-colored, with outer circle dark; a rapid grower. New; an excellent plant. 25 cts. each.

\***Constance Elliott**. Similar to the above in growth, but flowers pure white. 25 cts. each.

**Princeps**. We have succeeded in growing a large stock of plants of this admirable climber. Flowers deep scarlet, pendulous racemes, which last nearly through the whole year. This variety is always scarce. Plants from 4-inch pots, 50 cts. each.

**Pellionia pulchra.**

15 cts. each.

A neat creeping plant; leaves small, bronzy green, tinted violet; excellent for hanging baskets.

**Pothos aurea.**

15 cts. each.

Leaves dark green, marked by blotches of creamy yellow; of free growth.

**Rhynchospermum.**

25 cts. each.

\***Jasminoides** (African Jasmine). Evergreen, with white, fragrant flowers in April and May. A valuable hardy climber.

**Variegatum**. With variegated leaves.

**Senecio.**

10 cts. each.

**Scandens** (German, or Parlor Ivy). Desirable for trellis work.

**Macroglossis**. New, with foliage resembling English Ivy.

**Solanum.**

†**Azureum**, or **Seaforthianum**. Of the same habit of growth as the *Solanum Jasminoides*, but producing numerous bunches of delicate blue flowers with golden anthers, and fragrant. While it produces an abundance of flowers if planted in open ground, these are not freely produced until midsummer, and are injured by frost. We recommend, therefore, to grow this beautiful climber in a greenhouse, where the great beauty of its flowers is best seen. 15 cts. each.

\***Jasminoides grandiflora**. A new variety of more bushy habit; flowers white, large, and produced in numerous large racemes, 15 cts. each.

†**Wendlandii**. A rapid-growing climber, of deciduous habit; flowers large, pale lavender-blue, produced in large bunches. Should be planted in open ground in April, and in a sunny situation, where it blooms best. A superb climber of half-hardy habit here, but hardy in Florida. 25 cts. each.

† **Stigmaphyllon ciliatum.**

25 cts. each.

Flowers canary yellow, of rapid growth; a good bloomer.

**Swainsona.**

15 cts. each.

**Galegifolia alba**. Flowers pure white, produced in sprays of 10 to 15 each, and resembling a white sweet pea. Blooms nearly the whole year in a cool greenhouse. One of the most desirable white-flowering plants.

**Galegifolia rosea**. Rose-colored flowers.

† **Tacsonia laevis.**

25 cts. each.

Crimson; most profuse bloomer; excellent for outdoor culture in summer; resembles the Passion Flower.

**Tecoma, or Bignonia.**

Strong plants, 25 cts. each.

**Capensis**. One of the most showy half-hardy varieties of this genus. Flowers deep orange, from August until midwinter. Can be trained with single stem, and makes a conspicuous winter bloomer.

**Jasminoides**. Flowers white, with carmine center; a fine house plant.

**Vanilla aromatica.**

50 cts.

The true Vanilla Plant; requires a very warm greenhouse.

Those marked with an asterisk (\*) are hardy; the others are for house culture. Those marked with a dagger (†) are good for open ground in summer.

# PLANTS FOR GREENHOUSE.

This class is intended to be cultivated under glass or in the house, although several varieties are effective bedding plants.

All those prefixed with an asterisk (\*) are desirable winter bloomers.

**SPECIAL COLLECTIONS.**—For the convenience of patrons not thoroughly familiar with the most desirable plants for furnishing greenhouses, we will make up the following collections. All the plants will be distinct, and of the most desirable classes and varieties, the selection to be left to us:

12 Greenhouse Plants .....\$2 00  
25 Greenhouse Plants ..... 4 00

50 Greenhouse Plants .....\$8 00  
100 Greenhouse Plants .....15 00

## \*Abutilon.

10 cts. each, 80 cts. per 10.

Vigorous-growing plants; almost perpetual bloomers; flowers bell-shaped.

(See under head of Bedding Plants.)

## \*Acacia Farnesiana. (POPINAC.)

Strong plants, 25 cts. each.

A well-known half-hardy shrub; flowers yellow, in balls, and emitting a delightful violet fragrance; an excellent winter bloomer.

## \*Acalypha Sanderii.

25 cts. each.

A very striking ornamental plant of strong growth. Leaves dark; from each axil spring long rope-like spikes of velvety crimson flowers. It is a constant bloomer, and is best grown as a pot-plant. Ultimate height, 4 to 6 feet. Also known as Manilla Wonder, Medusa, etc.

## Adamea versicolor.

25 cts. each.

Panicles of white and lilac-tinted flowers.

## Allamanda.

25 cts. each.

\***Cathartica.** Shrubby plant; flowers handsome, yellow; profuse bloomer.

\***Hendersonii.** Flowers golden yellow; a beautiful climber; almost perpetual bloomer; can be grown in pots and trained to a stake.



*Acalypha Sanderii.*



*Araucaria excelsa.*

## Araucaria excelsa. (NORFOLK ISLAND PINE.)

This noble Conifer has succeeded in south Florida, and may be considered hardy in sections where the winter temperature does not fall below 25° Fahr. There are few trees as beautiful. Foliage bright green and dense, on slightly pendulous branches; grows to a great height, but is at its best when of moderate size. Fine plants, 12 inches, \$1.50 each; 15 inches, \$2 each; 18 inches, \$3 each; 24 inches, \$5 each.

## Asparagus.

**Plumosus nanus.** A most graceful plant. The branches are slender and arching. Foliage is finer than the most delicate fern, and of a bright and very pleasing green. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

\***Sprengeri.** A new species, useful to grow in suspended pot or basket. Fronds attain 3 to 4 feet in length. 25 cts. each; strong plants, 50 cts. each.

**Tenuissimus.** A most decorative plant, with delicate foliage; a great acquisition. 25 cts. each.

## \*Beloperone oblongata.

15 cts. each.

Profuse bloomer from October until spring; flowers crimson.

## \*Centradenia.

15 cts. each.

**Rosea and Floribunda.** Dwarf, soft-wooded plants; foliage dark green and red. Winter bloomers for conservatory.

**\*Chrysanthemum frutescens.**

(PARIS DAISY.)

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10.

Free winter-blooming plants; flowers white and yellow; excellent bedder. Two varieties.

**\*Delechampia rosea.**

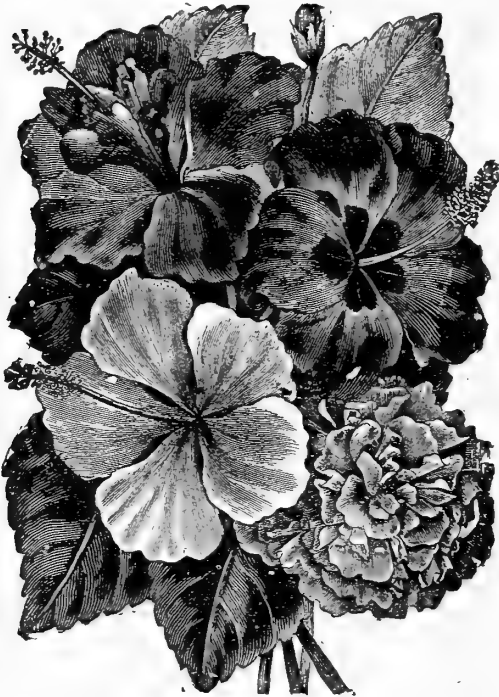
25 cts. each.

A hard-wood shrub, with curiously shaped rose-colored flowers, which are produced during the whole year.

**Duranta Plumieri.**

25 cts. each.

Tall-growing conservatory shrub; flowers blue, succeeded by yellow berries, which are retained all winter.

*Hibiscus Sinensis.***Euphorbia.**

25 cts. each.

**\*Splendens.** A thorny shrub with bright red flowers; continuous bloomer.

**\*Sanguinea.** Foliage brown-crimson, veined carmine; fine bedder.

**\*Jacquiniæflora.** Flowers bright orange; fine winter bloomer.

**\*Eucharis Amazonica. (AMAZONIAN LILY.)**

25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Bulbous plants, with white, fragrant flowers. Most valuable winter-blooming plant. Requires rich loam and ample drainage; give liquid manure while in growth, and a rest of six weeks in fall. Several bulbs may be planted in a shallow tub, and do not require repotting unless the bulbs are crowded. Top-dress the soil twice a year.

**\*Franciscea eximia.**

25 cts. each.

A shrubby plant, with flowers opening pale blue and turning white; very fragrant, and a profuse bloomer.

**Gynura aurantiaca.**

15 cts. each.

A handsome plant, with leaves of violet tint and velvety texture.

**\*Habrothamnus.**

15 cts. each.

**Newellii and Elegans.** Flowers tubular, carmine; of easy culture; constant bloomers.

**Hibiscus Sinensis. (CHINESE HIBISCUS.)**

Plants from 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10; from 4-inch pots, 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10.

Magnificent plants for bedding or pot culture. Can be bedded in open ground during April and again potted off in October. Their flowers are produced continuously during summer. 14 VARIETIES, including Single and Double sorts. Colors include Red, Crimson, Rosy Carmine, Yellow, Buff and White.

**\*Imantophyllum miniatum.**

50 cts. to \$1 each.

An amaryllidaceous plant with rich salmon or light flame-colored flowers; blooms in spring.

**\*Impatiens Sultanii.**

10 cts. each.

Plants resemble somewhat a balsam in habit of growth; very free bloomers.

**Queen.** Pink; a handsome sport.

**Sultana.** Flowers carmine-magenta; the type.

**Ixora coccinea and amboina.**

25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Free-blooming greenhouse shrubs; flowers orange-red, in corymbs.

**Jasminum.**

Fragrant flowering shrubs.

**\*Sambac** (Arabian Jasmine). Flowers white; very profuse bloomer. 25 cts. each; large plants, 50c. each.

**Grand Duke of Tuscany.** Very double; white. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

**Grandiflorum** (Catalonian Jasmine). 15 cts. each.

**Gracillimum** or **J. multiflorum** (Star Jasmine). Flowers white; star-shaped. 25 cts. each.

**Maid of Orleans.** A sub-variety of Arabian Jasmine, with larger flowers. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

**\*Justicia.**

15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10.

Desirable winter-blooming plants.

**Nervosa.** Blue.

**Ornata** (Aphelandra). Leaves marbled white.

**Bicolor.** Flowers white, with purple blotch.

**Velutina.** A new dwarf variety, superior to *Justicia carnea*; new and very free bloomer; flowers pink. 15 cts. each.

**\*Libonia Penrhosiensis.**

15 cts. each.

A desirable greenhouse shrub; flowers orange and scarlet; free winter bloomer.

**\*Lopezia.**

15 cts. each, \$1 per 10.

**Rosea.** Flowers pink; very neat; winter bloomer.

**Alba.** Flowers white; winter bloomer.

**Maranta.**

Handsome foliage plants, with various colored leaves.

**Discolor.** Leaves deep green, under side purple. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

**Massangeana.** Leaves handsomely marked white, green and deep purple. 25 cts. each.

**Melastoma elegans.**

25 cts. each.

Beautiful hothouse plant; winter bloomer; flowers purple.

**Metrosideros speciosus.** (BOTTLE BRUSH.)

25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Flowers scarlet, in crowded spikes, from March to May. A valuable hardwood shrub.

**Meyenia erecta.**

25 cts. each.

**\*Cerulea.** A large deciduous shrub; flowers large, of intense violet, with rich orange throat; almost perpetual bloomer, and in middle Florida attains a height of 10 to 15 feet. A most striking and beautiful plant.

**\*Alba.** Flowers white.

**Ophiopogon.**

25 cts. each.

**Jaburan.** A plant with linear leaves and white flowers, followed by bright blue berries, which are retained all winter.

**Jaburan, Variegated.** Leaves with silver lines; flowers white; berries black.

**Pavonia intermedia.** (GAETHIA.)

25 cts. each; large plants, 12 to 15 in. high, 50 cts. each.

A malvaceous plant of easy culture. Foliage cordate; flowers axillary and crowded at the tips of the branches. The crimson bracts surrounding the purplish calyx segments make this plant remarkably attractive. Blooms from November to April.

**Pentas lanceolata.**

25 cts. each.

Flowers white or delicate flesh, in corymbs, and produced in profusion during many months.

**Peristrophe angustifolia.**

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10.

Variegated leaves; suitable for rockwork.

**Phormium tenax.** (NEW ZEALAND FLAX.)

25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Leaves broad, erect, sword-like; a popular ornamental plant for vases or tubs.

**Pilea muscosa.** (ARTILLERY PLANT.)

15 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10.

Exceedingly curious; flowers very small, emitting a puff of smoke on opening.

**Reineckia carnea variegata.**

15 cts. each.

A low-growing plant; leaves linear, lined white.

**Rogiera cordata.**

25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Winter-blooming shrub; flowers pink.

**\*Ruellia.**

15 cts. each.

**Anisophylla.** Flowers light lilac; winter bloomer.

**Formosa.** Flowers deep scarlet; perpetual bloomer.

**Russellia juncea.**

15 cts. each.

Foliage resembling the bulrush; flowers scarlet; very neat and desirable; excellent for vases.

**Saxifraga tomentosa.**

(STRAWBERRY GERANIUM.)

10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10.

Low-growing plants, suitable for rocks or baskets; leaves quite ornamental.

**Scutellaria.**

15 cts. each.

Flowers in terminal spikes; blooms during the spring; fine for house culture.

**Pulchella.** Rosy purple.

**Mociniana.** Scarlet; a magnificent plant.

**Solandra grandiflora.**

25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

A greenhouse shrub, producing large, pale yellow or cream-colored, trumpet-shaped flowers. To produce an abundance of flowers, give plants plenty of food and water at first, then gradually withhold water towards fall.

**\*Stephanophysum longiflorum.**

15 cts. each.

A medium-sized plant, producing continually a mass of bright red flowers: as free-blooming as a cuphea; a valuable acquisition.

**\*Stevia.**

15 cts. each.

Popular winter-blooming plant; flowers white.

**Tabernaemontana camassa.**

25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

Evergreen shrub, flowers white, very fragrant; resembles the Grand Duke jasmine.

**Thevetia neriifolia.**

25 cts. each; larger, 50 cts. each.

A tall-growing shrub, with linear leaves, and saffron-yellow flowers, produced almost continuously.

**Thyrsacanthus rutilans.**

25 cts. each.

Flowers crimson; very graceful.

Those marked with an asterisk (\*) are hardy; the others are for house culture. Those marked with a dagger (†) are good for open ground in summer.

# DECORATIVE PLANTS.

WITH ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE, FOR GREENHOUSES.



*Rex Hybrid Begonia.*

## Anthericum vittatum var.

25 cts. each; large plants, 50 cts. each.

A low-growing plant, with leaves 12 inches long, narrow and beautifully striped white; is also a good bedding plant.

## Aralia filicifolia.

25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

A good decorative plant, with finely cut foliage of a glossy green; stems spotted purple.

## Begonias.

### HYBRID REX TYPE.

Plants from 3-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10.

Succulent soft-wooded plants of great beauty; indispensable in any greenhouse; foliage beautifully marked with various colors and shades. Requires sandy leaf-mold and plenty of pot room and shade. 20 varieties.

### WINTER-BLOOMING VARIETIES.

15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10.

Fifteen varieties, all of easy culture and desirable plants.

## Bœhmeria argentea.

25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

A highly ornamental plant; leaves very large, with silvery surface.

## Campylobotrys.

Handsome foliage plants; require a shady place in greenhouse, and much heat in winter.

**Assamica.** Foliage green, with bronze tint. 50c. each.

**Discolor.** Leaves dark brownish red and green; of low growth. 25 cts. each.

## Cordyline.

25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

**Australis.** A green-leaved variety of the *Dracæna* tribe.

**Indivisa.** Long foliage; graceful; well adapted for vases.

## Crotons.

Plants from 2½ inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10; 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

No class of plants surpasses Crotons for decorative purposes. The brilliancy of their foliage, which combines the most vivid colors, cannot be conveyed by a short description. We have a superb collection of 60 distinct varieties. If bedded during summer in open ground and full sunshine, they make a gorgeous display; and these plants attain thus a most intense coloring, and, potted off in October, form a conspicuous feature under glass. We have found Crotons such valuable decorative plants for this climate as to induce their extensive propagation, and offer, therefore, an immense stock of plants at low prices.

Our collection consists of 60 varieties, including the best old standard sorts, as well as the newer introductions.

## Curculigo recurvata.

25 cts. each; large, 50 cts. each.

A palm-like plant, with long leaves; very ornamental for conservatories.

## Cyanophyllum magnificum.

50 cts. and \$1 each.

One of the most beautiful foliage plants in cultivation. Leaves very large, upper surface of a beautiful velvety green, midrib and veins white, under side red-dish purple.

## Dracæna. (DRAGON TREE.)

Handsome ornamental plants, attaining large size; foliage colored in many varieties.

**Fragrans.** Broad green leaves; flowers very fragrant; a desirable variety of easy culture. 50 cts. to \$1 each; large specimens, \$3 to \$5 each.

**Terminalis.** Bronzy green, flaked crimson. 50 cts. to \$1 each.



*Croton Evansianum.*



## Ficus.

**Elastica.** India-rubber Tree, with very showy and broad leaves. 50 cts. to \$1 each.

**Parcelli.** The leaves are variegated with white; rapid grower, and makes a handsome and ornamental object. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

## Phrynium variegatum.

Plants in growth after April, at 25 cts. each; specimen plants, in 6- and 7-inch pots in summer, \$1 to \$2 each.

A showy new plant, with leaves beautifully variegated with white; requires shade to prevent sun-scald. Give a compost of garden soil, leaf-mold, broken charcoal and sphagnum moss, and ample drainage. This plant is of deciduous habit, and must have a period of rest. Dry off plants gradually in October, and keep dry until February. Dry bulbs until April.

## \*Poinsettia pulcherrima.

25 cts. each.

Tall-growing plants; valuable for decorative purposes in winter; leaves preceding the insignificant flowers are bright crimson. Requires high temperature in winter to bring it to perfection.

## Ravenala Madagascariensis.

(THE TRAVELER'S TREE.)

Specimen plants, in 7- and 8-inch pots, \$3 to \$5 each.

A conspicuous plant; leaves very large, upon stems of great length, giving this plant a remarkable appearance; requires high temperature in winter.

## Sanchezia.

25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

**Nobilis variegata.** Leaves 12 inches long, of intense green, veined with golden yellow; one of the finest ornamental house plants, and is exceedingly ornamental.

**Spectabilis.** With leaves of a glaucous green, striped with pale yellow.

## Schismatoglottis crispata.

50 cts. each; large plants, \$1 each.

With large, grayish green leaves, edged dark green; produces scarlet-colored berries, which are retained during several months; of easy culture. The flower spathe is creamy white. This handsome plant is from Borneo, and deserves more frequent use in decorative work.

# ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

All Hardy in This Latitude.

These are especially valuable in lawn and border planting, imparting much grace and breaking up the stiffness sometimes occurring in arrangements of other plants. All hardy in this latitude.

## Eulalia.

25 cts. each.

**Japonica variegata.** A new, variegated, hardy grass from Japan. It forms compact clumps 6 feet in diameter.

**Japonica zebrina.** The gold stripe, instead of running longitudinally, like the former, runs across the leaf.

**Univittata.** With narrow foliage and a narrow stripe along the entire leaf.

## Gynerium.

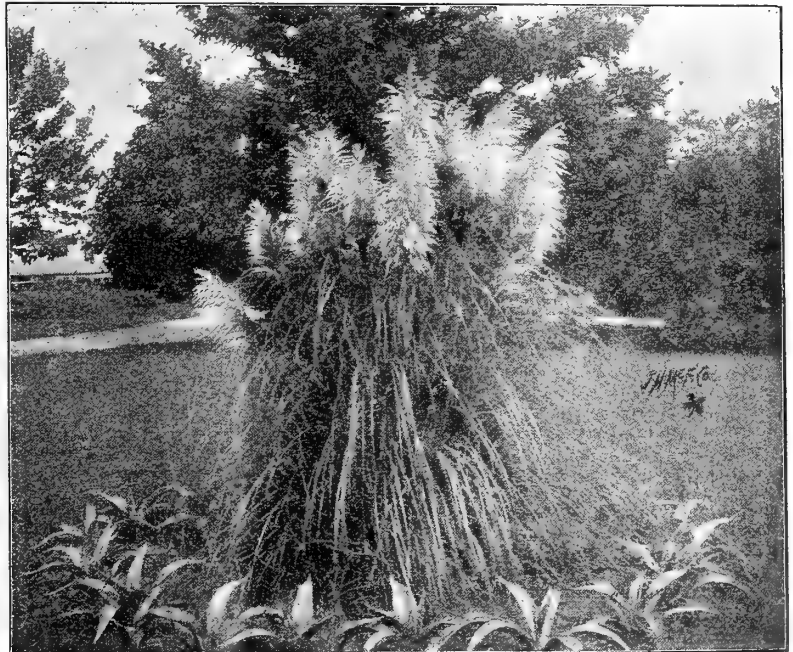
(PAMPAS GRASS).

25 cts. each.

**Argenteum.** Silvery, plume-like spikes of flowers; very hardy, and thrives in any ordinarily rich soil. The accompanying engraving was made from a photograph of a fine clump at Fruitland.

**Elegans.** With very long stems; plumes silvery white; blooms a month earlier than the above. Is distinct, handsome and valuable.

**Roi des Roses.** Plumes very compact, of a delicate rose color. Forms a pretty contrast for other sorts.



*Gynerium argenteum* at Fruitland.

# Fruit-Bearing and Economic Subtropical Trees and Plants.

## Aberia Caffra.

(KEI APPLE, or DINGAAN APRICOT.)

25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

A South African shrub, much used for hedges in Cape Colony. Yields a golden-colored fruit extensively used for jellies and pickles.



Lemon.

## CITRUS TRIBE.

### INCLUDING ORANGES, LEMONS, ETC.

All our plants are pot-grown and grafted upon the *Limonium trifoliatum*, which dwarfs the tree in the same manner that Paradise stock dwarfs the apple. These plants are thus better adapted for growing in conservatories than those grafted upon the ordinary seedling stock. They begin to yield fruit when 2 years old, and are very desirable for growing in tubs.

## Oranges.

Plants 1 year from grafts, 10 to 12 inches high, 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10; 2-year-old plants from grafts, 18 to 24 inches high, well formed, \$1 each.

**De Colmar, Du Roi Blood, Homosassa, Jaffa, Jaffa Blood, Magnum Bonum, Majorca, Maltese Blood, Mediterranean Sweet, Navel or Pernambuco, Nonpareil, Sanguinea Sweet, Sour Seville, Sustain, Satsuma or Oonshiu, Amory's Satsuma, Dancy's Tangerine, Phelps' Tangerine.**

**Cleopatra, or Spice Tangerine.** Dwarf; fruit small, orange-red, with pleasant, spicy aroma and good quality. The fruit is produced in great profusion in clusters. Plants 12 to 15 inches high. 50 cts. each.

**Kinkan, or Kum Kwat.** Of dwarf growth and very compact. Fruit about the size of a small plum, rind sweet, juice acid. It can be eaten whole, and is very refreshing. Excellent preserves are made from this variety. One-year grafts, 8 to 10 inches, 25 cts. each.

**Myrtle-Leaved.** Very small leaves; compact growth; fruit small, but good; a desirable conservatory plant. 50 cts. and \$1 each.

**Otaheite, or Chinese Dwarf.** Of bushy habit; blooms when a foot high; fruit small, inferior, produced in great profusion. This variety is grown upon its own roots. 25 cts. each.

## Limes.

Tahiti and Sweet.

## Lemons.

Belair, Genoa, Messina, Sicily, Villafranca.

## Pomelo.

One-year grafts, 50 cts. each.

This is of medium size; peel smooth and thin; flesh juicy and free from bitterness. One of the best varieties cultivated in Florida.

## Eugenia.

**Jambos (Rose Apple).** An evergreen shrub; flowers large, globular, brush-like heads, succeeded by white fruit, with a strong attar of rose perfume. Makes a delicate jelly. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10; larger 50c. ea.

**Ugni (Chilian Myrtle).** Hardwood evergreen shrub, with small foliage; flowers white or pale pink; fruit aromatic. 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1 each.

**Michell (Surinam Cherry).** A small tree, producing a small cherry-like fruit in May and June, with a pleasant spicy flavor; much esteemed for jellies. Makes an excellent pot-plant. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10; large, bearing size, 50 cts. each.

## Musa. (BANANA.)

All the following are exceedingly ornamental. In this latitude they should be planted in open ground in April and taken up in October, all leaves cut off, and kept dry in a small box of earth, either in a greenhouse or cellar, and bedded out in rich ground early in spring, when fruit may be expected during the summer.

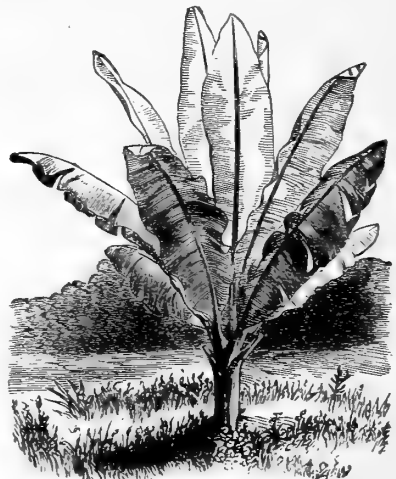
**Hart's Choice.** Medium-growing plant; fruit of Fig-Banana class; bunches large; an excellent variety. 50 cts. to \$1 each.

**Sinensis, or Cavendishii.** Of dwarf growth; produces very good fruit; plants seldom grow above 6 feet. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

**Dacca.** Of medium height; fruit small, but of excellent quality. 50 cts. and \$1 each.

**Zebrina.** A dwarf ornamental variety; under side of leaves purple, upper side green, striped purple. 50 cts. each.

**Baracoa, } Both good fruit-bearing varieties; of  
Magnifica. } medium height. 50 cts. to \$1 each.**



Banana.

**Psidium.** (GUAVA.)

**P. Cattleianum** (Red Cattle). A small tree or tall bush, producing the well-known Red Cattle Guava. Plants from 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

**P. lucidum** (Yellow Cattle). Fruit a little larger than the Red Cattle; sweeter and of much better quality. It is a refreshing fruit eaten raw, and makes the best of all the "Guava jellies." It is wonderfully prolific. 2-year old, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.



Guava.

Many of the Tropical fruits are among our handsomest foliage plants. Their fruits are as beautiful as flowers, and much more lasting.

**Psidium pyrifera** (Common Guava). Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet. Fruit varies in color of skin and flesh—white, yellow and pink. Several varieties. 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10.

**Pineapple.**

Pot-grown plants, 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Pineapples may be grown with comparative ease in almost any greenhouse. The plants need frequent repottings the first year, and must be kept in continual growth. In this latitude they can also be bedded out in rich ground and full sun, and will produce excellent fruit.

**Egyptian Queen, Red Spanish, or Cayenne.**

**Olives.**

Pot-grown plants, 12 to 15 inches high, 25 cts. each. \$2 per 10.

**Picholine.** Much esteemed for rapid growth and early bearing. The tree is also less subject to damage by insects than most other varieties, and bears a crop annually; makes excellent oil, and stands as the best for pickling.

Olives have been cultivated on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina for many years, and an excellent quality of oil has been produced.

**Cinnamomum Camphora.** (THE CAMPHOR TREE.)**The Growing of Camphor for Commerce.**

**Camphor Tree, or Camphor Laurel** (*Laurus Camphora*, *Cinnamomum Camphora*, *Camphora officinalis* of various botanical authors).

The tree is a native of China and Japan, where its natural habitat is in the temperate subtropical wooded sections of these countries. It has long been cultivated in Europe (i. e., the southern portion) and has proved eminently successful in the southern sections of Georgia, Louisiana, Florida and the Gulf coast. At New Orleans a tree now 12 years old has attained a height of 35 feet, and a diameter of the body of nearly 2 feet. Fruit has been produced abundantly in Louisiana and south Florida.

The tree is hardy in lower Georgia; it has stood at Augusta (when partly sheltered by surrounding timber), a cold of 15 degrees above zero, and when cut down by cold has sprouted up again with great vigor, thus showing that it may safely be classed among the hardy trees for sections below the 32nd degree. Its remarkable vigor and rapid growth, together with its handsome, broad, evergreen leaves, symmetrical habit, and, so far, freedom from insect depredations, make this one of the most valuable trees for street and park planting; but its great economic value consists in the gum-camphor of commerce which it produces.

Since the disastrous freeze, which has so seriously injured vast numbers of orange groves, there has begun a great demand for camphor plants, because of the perfect adaptability of this tree to Florida and to moderately rich soils, as well as because of the practical results already obtained from the production of gum.

We have an immense stock of plants, and quote as follows: **All are pot-grown**, and can be transplanted at any time.

**PRICES.**—10 to 12 inches, from 3-inch pots, \$5 per 100, \$35 per 1,000.

20 to 24 inches, from 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$1 per 10, \$8 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

**Camellia Japonica.**

All are bushy and shapely plants. We carry perhaps the largest stock in the United States, and offer 20 to 30 varieties. The colors range in all shades of red, from a very pale pink to dark crimson; other varieties combine exquisite variegations, pencillings, mottlings, etc. After January plants are nearly all without flower-buds.

**DOUBLE WHITE**—15 inches high, \$1; 18-20 inches, \$1.50; 24 inches, \$2.

**COLORLED VARIETIES**—15 inches high, \$1; 18-20 inches, \$1.25; 24 inches, \$1.50.

# FERNS.

The following list includes the most popular varieties; all are of easy culture, and require a light soil mixed with leaf-mold or peat, good drainage, and a shady place in the greenhouse. While all need considerable moisture, care should be taken not to overwater the plants, especially during winter.

Prices are for plants in 3-inch pots; specimen plants can be supplied of several varieties at from 50 cts. to \$1 each.

**Adiantum Aneitense.** Upright growth; deep green, feathery foliage. 25 cts. each.

**Adiantum caudatum.** Of creeping habit; excellent for hanging baskets. 15 cts. each.

**Adiantum cuneatum.** The most popular of the Maidenhair class. 25 cts. each; large plants, 50 cts. each.

**Adiantum Dolabriforme.** Of creeping habit; excellent for hanging baskets. 15c.

**Adiantum Formosum.** A very beautiful species of tall growth. 25 cts.

**Adiantum Gracillimum.** Foliage graceful; smaller than *A. cuneatum*. 25 and 50 cts. each.

**Alsophila Australis.** Australian Tree Fern. 25 cts. each.

**Asplenium Belangeri.** Fronds 12 to 18 inches long; broad, bipinnate; a beautiful variety. 50 cts. each.

**Blechnum Braziliense.** A sub-arborescent variety; fronds oblong, 2 to 3 feet long. 50 cts. and \$1 each.

**Cyrtomium falcatum.** With very broad pinnules. 25 cts. each.

**Fortunei.** With broad pinnules, longer than *C. falcatum*. 25 cts. each.

**Doryopteris nobilis.** A new, very broad-leaved Fern from Japan; distinct from any other. Leaves entire, 4 to 6 inches long, arrowhead-shaped, with white midrib. 50 cts. each.

**Lomaria ciliata.** A beautiful dwarf Tree Fern. 50 cts. and \$1 each.

**Lastrea aristata variegata.** With a broad band of yellowish green running through the pinnules. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

**Lygodium scandens.** Japanese climbing fern. 25 cts. each.

**Microlepia hirta cristata.** One of the most graceful varieties; of rapid growth. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

**Nephrolepis exaltata Bostoniensis.** A form of Sword Fern. Fronds erect and dented; one of the best Ferns for urns or vases. 25 cts. each.

**Nephrolepis cordata compacta.** The best of all Sword Ferns. Attains a height of 2 feet; excellent for house culture and window gardening. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

**Nephrodium Hertipes.** 25 cts. each.

**Onychium Japonicum.** A most graceful, fennel-like variety; fronds finely cut. 15 cts. each.

**Platyloma falcata.** With pubescent foliage. - 25 cts.

**Polypodium aureum.** Hare's Foot Fern. Fronds bluish green; very fine. A pretty species, very easily grown. 25 cts. each; large plants, 50 cts. each.

**Polystichum coreaceum.** Fronds 1 to 2 feet long. An excellent variety. 25 cts. each.

**Pteris argyrea.** Handsome fronds, with silver-white center. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

**Pteris cretica albo-lineata.** Leaves long, narrow; silver center. 15 cts. and 25 cts. each.

**Pteris cretica magnifica.** With fronds beautifully crested. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

**Pteris tremula.** Fronds 2 to 4 feet long; a most useful and graceful variety. 25 cts. each.

## Selaginellas and Lycopodiums.

Mosses for baskets or rockwork. Ten distinct varieties. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per 10.

**Selaginella Emiliana.** A new upright-growing moss, with numerous feathery stems branching from the base and forming a dense tuft. Well-grown plants attain 12 to 18 inches in height and a corresponding diameter. We know of no moss superior to it, and it is exceedingly appropriate for table decoration. Plants from 3-inch pots, 15 cts. each; 4-inch, 25 cts. each; fine specimen plants, from 5-inch pots, 75 cts. each, and from 6-inch pots, \$1 each.

**Selaginella caesium arboreum.** Of climbing habit; foliage tinted blue, with metallic sheen. Fine plants, 25 cts. each.



*Selaginella Emiliana.*

## Special Collections of Ferns, if left to our Selection.

10 plants, all distinct, from 3-inch pots	.....\$1 00
10 plants, all distinct, from 4-inch pots	.....2 50

## AZALEA INDICA.

### PRICES OF PLANTS, HOME GROWN, BUSH/.

Six to 8 inches high, with flower buds, 25 cents each, \$2 per 10; 10 to 12 inches high, with flower buds, 50 cents each, \$4 per 10.

Collections of 50 plants in 25 varieties, 6 to 8 inches, \$7.50; collections of 50 plants in 25 varieties, 10 to 12 inches, \$12.

We have upwards of one hundred varieties in our collection. The colors include pure white, all shades of crimson, scarlet, purplish, salmon, and with exquisite variegations, mottlings, stripes, blotches, etc. Single and double flowers. We grow Azaleas in very large quantities, and annually add all the new European varieties. All our plants are grown in open ground during the summer, and lifted in October, when they are in the most healthy condition. Plant in March, if intended for open ground.

### IMPORTED PLANTS.

These are well set with flower buds, and suited for pot culture.

Plants with crowns 6-8 inches in diameter.....50 cts. each.

Plants with crowns 10-12 inches in diameter.....75 cts. to \$1 each.



*New Brazilian Caladiums. From a photograph at Fruitland.*

## Caladiums.

This magnificent genus is most valuable for decorative purposes during summer. The plants do not require a greenhouse, and thus are available to all. These plants vegetate during the summer only. Pot off in March: use small pots at first, and do not overwater. As plants grow, increase size of pots; repot four to five times during the summer, giving rich earth. Towards fall water must be gradually withheld, and when the leaves are well dried the tubers should be put in dry sand and kept in a dry place during winter.

The leaves combine every imaginable color and marking, spotting, veining and marbling. Our collection comprises 50 of the most distinct varieties.

N. B.—Dry bulbs furnished until March 1. After a later date plants are sent out in a growing state.

**Dry Bulbs, medium size, 25 cts. each; 10 Bulbs, our selection, \$2. Dry Bulbs, extra large, 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10.**

The extra large bulbs will make magnificent show plants, and are pronounced by leading florists the largest ever offered.

Early orders will secure the best bulbs.

Caladiums are also grand bedding plants. A partially shady situation, very rich soil and an abundance of water during summer are the main requisites.

### NEW BRAZILIAN CALADIUMS.

The remarkable brilliancy of the colors in some varieties, the waxy delicacy of the leaves in others, are unlike any of the older varieties, and a description of their wonderful combination of colors and shades is impossible. In some varieties the leaves are bright red, with deeper veins; in others there is a rose-colored center, which shades off to white. Again, some varieties are with entirely white leaves of waxy texture, and so transparent that writing laid underneath may be read through the filmy leaf. We offer young plants after April 1 at 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10, and can supply from 15 to 20 varieties. The Brazilian Caladiums are as brightly painted and as delicately beautiful as flowers. They will delight every one. **No Dry Bulbs left.**

## Basket Plants.

**ASPARACUS Sprengerl.** A valuable new species; it can be grown as a pot-plant, or in suspended baskets. Fronds very long, rich green, and retaining their freshness for weeks after being cut. 25 cts. each.

For the convenience of persons unacquainted with the most desirable varieties of this class, we will send 10 distinct basket plants for \$1, or 5 for 50 cts. The latter quantity is sufficient to fill a basket with a bowl 12 inches wide.





*Palms at Fruitland.*

## PALMS.

The rapidly increasing demand for these most ornamental plants is an evidence of their popularity for adorning rooms, greenhouses, or summer gardens. Many are indispensable for table decorations.

We grow Palms in large quantities, and devote upwards of 30,000 square feet of glass to this class of plants. During winter our Palm houses are kept under as low a temperature as is consistent with the health of the plants, and the largest part of our stock is carried through the summer in slat-houses, where they have free circulation of air, and attain there a clean and healthy growth, becoming thoroughly well hardened off by fall. Our plants can, therefore, stand long-distance carriage without injury, and will not suffer from the sudden change from a

high greenhouse temperature when removed to that of a sitting room.

*All our Palms, being grown in pots, can be forwarded during the whole year. Measure is from top of pot to top of plant, in its natural position.*

We would state that as all varieties do not grow alike, we cannot quote plants of equal height at the same price. Some are of rapid growth; others affect a dwarf habit. Young plants of such varieties as Phoenix, Seaforthia, and a few others, do not show their characteristic forms of foliage until the second year. The lowest prices refer to 2-year-old plants, ranging from 10 to 12 inches, according to variety.

**CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.**—Use a compost of equal parts of leaf-mold, rich garden soil and well decayed cowdung, and some bone meal. Give ample drainage, and keep plants in open air, but in partial shade, during summer. Water regularly during summer. Keep soil moist only during winter, and foliage free from dust. Repot large plants in February, and small ones twice during summer.

The varieties marked with an asterisk (\*) are the most hardy, and are suitable for middle Florida; the others are for the conservatory and tropical countries.



*Kentia Belmoreana.*



*Areca lutescens.*

## SECTION I.

### PALMATE, or FAN-SHAPED LEAVES.

\***Chamærops Fortunei**, or **excelsa** (Chusan Fan Palmetto). The hardiest of all exotic Palms, suitable for either conservatory or open ground. Plants 10 to 12 inches high, 35 cts.

\***Chamærops gracilis** and **nivea** are both beautiful varieties, varying more or less in leaves and length of petioles. Plants 12 inches high, 50 cts; larger, \$1.

\***Corypha Australis**. Of robust growth and dark green foliage; can stand a lower temperature than *Latanias*. Plants 12 inches high, 25 cts.; 15 inches, 50 cts.

**Corypha Gebanga**. A tall, stately Palm from Java. Leaves fan-shaped, glaucous, divided into segments. 12 inches high, 50 cts.; 15 to 18 inches, \$1.

**Corypha umbraculifera** (Talipot Palm of Ceylon). This very handsome Palm has very large, fan-shaped, plaited leaves, which are used in making fans, umbrellas, etc. 12 inches high, 50 cts. each; 15 to 18 inches, \$1.

\***Latania Borbonica**. (CHINESE FAN PALM.)

The most popular of this section. Desirable for all decorative purposes. Large stock, all sizes.

3-in.	pots,	2 characterized leaves,	12 in. high,	\$0 25
4-	"	3	"	15 "
4-	"	4	"	15 "
5-	"	4-5	"	15-18 "
6-	"	5-6	"	20 "
6-	"	7	"	24 "
				1 00
				1 50

Please note that only characterized leaves are included, and not seed leaves, of which every plant from 3- and 4-inch pots has from two to four.

**Latania rubra**, or **Commersonii**. Leaves deeply incised and recurved; segments margined with reddish brown band; a beautiful and distinct species. Plants 10 and 12 inches high, \$1.

**Livistona rotundifolia**. A graceful Palm, with foliage resembling that of *Latania Borbonica*, but smaller and recurved. Fine young plants from 3½-inch pots, 8 inches high, 50 cts.

**Pritchardia filamentosa**, or **Washingtonia filifera**. With broad, palmate leaves and filiferous margins; a tall, rapid-growing tree, extensively cultivated in California. 50 cts. and 75 cts.

**Washingtonia robusta**. Resembles the above, but of more robust growth, leaf-stems shorter and leaves rounder. 50 cts.

\***Sabal Blackburniana** (Bermuda Fan Palm). Leaves of a bluish green color; of robust habit and low-growing. 18 to 20 inches, \$1.

\***Sabal longipedunculata**. A stemless variety, with glaucous green leaves. 50 cts.

## SECTION II.

### LEAVES PINNATE.

**Areca lutescens**. One of the most beautiful and valuable Palms. Foliage graceful, bright green, with rich golden stems. Plants 12 to 15 inches, 50 cts.; 15 to 18 inches, 75 cts.; 24 inches, \$1. Specimen plants, 20 to 24 inches, 3 in a pot, \$1.50; 30 to 36 inches, \$3.

**Areca rubra**. Stems red; foliage reddish green in young plants. 50 cts. to \$1.

**Caryota urens** (Fish-Tail Palm). Leaves with broad pinnules, the ultimate divisions having the shape of the tail of a fish. 50 cts. and \$1.

\***Cocos Alphonsei**. Known in South Florida as the Belair Palm. A tall-growing tree; leaves bright green. 50 cts.

\***Cocos plumosa**. Leaves very long, drooping pinnæ 1 to 2 feet, in bunches; flowers waxy. 50 cts.; larger, \$1.

**Cocos Weddelliana**. The most graceful of all small Palms; stems slender and erect; leaves long and narrow, of a rich green, gracefully arched. A valuable variety for decorating apartments. 8 to 10 inches, 50 cts.; 10 to 12 inches, 75 cts.; 12 to 15 inches, 4 in a pot, \$1.

\***Euterpe edulis** (Para Palm). Grows 40 to 60 feet, with delicate feathery heads and clean stems. 50 cts.



*Seaforthis elegans.* (See page 20.)

*Phoenix reclinata.***Kentia.**

We have a large stock of these desirable Palms. They are of robust and graceful habit, and can stand considerable rough usage. They retain their lower leaves, and are of a bright color.

**Belmoreana** (Howea, or Curly-Leaved Palm). A graceful variety, with leaves which have the appearance of being curled. 12 inches, 50 cts.; 15 inches, 75 cts.; larger size, \$1; made-up plants in 6-inch pots, \$2.

**Forsteriana** (Thatch-Leaf Palm). The most robust of the genus; leaves broader and stem often of darker color. 15 inches, 50 cts.; 18 inches, 75 cts.; 20 to 24 inches, \$1. Made-up plants, 4 plants in a pot, the center plant being tall, with 3 smaller plants around it, thus forming a handsome, bushy specimen, 6-inch pots, \$2.

**Phoenix. (THE DATE PALM.)**

A most valuable genus for conservatory cultivation here and for open ground further south. Most of the varieties stand a temperature of 35°. They make

*Pandanus utilis.*

handsome plants for decorative purposes, being of robust and rapid growth.

Prices of plants, unless noted: 12 inches, 25 cts. each, \$2 per 10; 15 to 18 inches, 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10; 20 to 24 inches, \$1 each, \$7 per 10.

\***Canariensis**. Foliage narrow and graceful; very desirable for open ground in middle Florida; attains large size.

\***Farinifera**. A compact-growing species, and of quite hardy habit; foliage deep green.

**Leonensis** or **Spinosa**. With sharp-pointed pinnæ; a beautiful variety; of rapid growth, and makes a large tree.

\***Paludosa** (Marsh Palm). Of medium height, with very long leaves, gracefully spreading.

\***Pumila**. Of rapid growth and graceful foliage.

\***Reclinata**. A valuable variety, of robust and compact growth, and of great decorative merit. We grow this variety in large quantities.

\***Rupicola** (Rock-loving). A species of recent introduction, and rather scarce. It is the handsomest and most graceful of the genus; of dwarf habit, leaves drooping and falling over gracefully. Plants 10 to 12 inches, 50 cts.

\***Sylvestris** (Sylvan, or Wild Palm of Bengal, or East Indian Wine Palm). Leaves very long, grayish green; pinnæ numerous. One of the hardiest of the genus, and a most valuable variety.

*Phoenix rupicola.*

\***Tenuis** (Narrow). Of recent introduction; resembles the Common Date Palm, but is more slender and finer in all its parts.

**Zanzibarensis**. With broad pinnæ and compact habit. Plants 12 inches, 50 cts.

**Ptychosperma Alexandræ.****(AUSTRALIAN FEATHER PALM.)**

Leaves beautifully arched; an exceedingly desirable variety. 50 cts.; larger, 75 cts. and \$1.

**Seaforthia elegans, or Ptychosperma Cunninghamiana. (ILLAWARA PALM.)**

An elegant species of graceful habit and rapid growth; leaves very long, dark green; valuable for decorative purposes and well known. 12 inches, 25 cts.; 18 to 20 inches, 50 cts.; larger plants, 75 cts. and \$1; made-up plants in 4-inch pots, \$1.50.

**Seaforthia robusta, or Areca Baueri**. Similar to *Seaforthia elegans*, but with darker foliage and stems. Plants 12 inches high, 25 cts.; 18 to 20 inches, 50 cts.

## SECTION III.

## CYCADS, ETC.

**Cycas revoluta** (Sago Palm). Highly ornamental plant, with a crown of dark green, pinnated leaves. Hardy at Savannah. We can supply handsome plants. Plants with stems 5 in. in diam., 6 to 8 leaves.....\$2.00  
Plants with stems 5 in. in diam, 10 to 12 leaves..... 3.00  
Larger sizes ..... 5.00

**Dioon Edule.** A Mexican Cycad, with long, glaucous green leaves. Produces an edible nut. Plant 4 years old, 50 cts.

**Pandanus utilis** (Screw Pine). A valuable plant for the center of vases. Its long, spine-edged leaves are arranged in screw-like order; of easy cultivation. 10 inches, 50 cts.

**Pandanus Veitchii.** With leaves beautifully striped with pure white; a very showy plant; requires high temperature in winter. \$1.

## Additional List of Palms.

Of the following we can supply good plants 2 and 3 years old:

**Acrocomia Havanensis.** 25 cts.

**Erythea armata.** 50 cts.

**Erythea edulis.** 50 cts.

**Livistona Hoogendorpii.** \$1.

**Rhapis humilis.** \$1 to \$2.



*Cycas revoluta.*

## SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF PALMS.

We will supply the following collections of Palms, selections to be left to us:

10 varieties, 2-year-old plants, 12 inches high, \$3.

10 varieties, 3-year-old plants, 15 to 18 inches high, \$6.

10 varieties, 4- to 5-year-old plants, 20 to 24 inches high, \$10.

Those unfamiliar with Palms will do well to allow us to select for them, as our experience enables us to send out plants which will be most hardy and effective, and show the greatest distinction in any location.

## Ornamental Hedge Plants.

## Citrus, or Limonium trifoliatum. (JAPAN HARDY LEMON.)

*Can be supplied until March 15.*

This is the coming hedge plant for defensive as well as ornamental purposes. It is hardy as far north as New Jersey, and if planted in good soil, an impenetrable hedge can be had three years from planting. Requires but little trimming after the third year. So far it has been free from insect depredations. In early spring, when covered with myriads of white flowers, nothing is more attractive, and while not an evergreen, the vivid green wood makes it appear bright during the winter. Plants may be set 2 feet apart; two years old, bushy, \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

## Ligustrum Amurense. (AMoor RIVER PRIVET.)

*Can be supplied until April 1.*

Our hedges of this desirable evergreen have for years past been noted for their perfect shape and appearance. It far surpasses the variety cultivated in northern sections under the name of California Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*), which assumes a dingy green tint in winter, whereas the Amoor Privet retains its brighter green color throughout the entire year. We have cultivated this plant since 1866, and during that time have propagated and sold immense quantities for planting hedges, which are now to be found in every section of the southern states. It has stood a cold of 20 degrees below zero in western North Carolina, and is equally successful in south Florida, thus withstanding both extremes of heat and cold. It is, therefore, the most desirable of all broad-leaved evergreens where a tall hedge is desired. Growth very rapid; adapts itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated, a good hedge may be expected in two years after planting. Set plants 12 inches apart in ordinary soil, but in very rich land, 18 to 24 inches distance may be given. Cut plants back to 12 inches. \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.



## ROSES.

The plants offered in this list were all grown in open ground during last summer and potted during January in 4-inch pots. Plants of the **Tea**, **China** and **Polyantha** classes vary in height from 8 to 12 inches, and of **Hybrid Perpetuals** from 10 to 15 inches.

No order can be filled before **March 15**, as plants are in growing condition, and if planted out before danger of frost is past, loss may ensue. After May 1 no plants will be sent out, as success in transplanting is then uncertain.

Price, 25 cts. each; 10 plants, our selection, \$2, or 100 plants for \$15.

### SECTION I—ON OWN ROOTS.

#### Tea, Hybrid Tea and Polyantha Roses.

**Anna Olivier.** Blush.

**Auguste Comte.** Deep rose; coppery center.

**Bride.** White, but silvery rose flowers are often produced.

**Bridesmaid.** Dark silvery rose.

**Clothilde Soupert.** Flowers  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, finely formed: white, with rose or light carmine center; an exquisite miniature Rose, of dwarf, compact habit and wonderfully floriferous. Begins to bloom very early in spring, and gives a continuous crop of flowers until frost. We recommend this especially for cemetery hedges.

**Clothilde Soupert, Climbing.** Similar to the above, but of climbing habit.

**Coquette de Lyon.** Canary yellow.

**Corinne.** Flesh, tinted rose and coppery yellow.

**Duchesse de Brabant.** Salmon-pink.

**Gen. R. E. Lee.** Buff or apricot-yellow.

**Golden Gate.** Creamy white, tinted yellow and bordered rose.

**Irene Watts.** Salmon-white, changing to light rose.

**Isabella Sprunt.** Lemon-yellow.

**Jules Finger.** Rosy red.

**Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.** White, creamy center.

**Madame Camille.** Bright salmon-rose.

**Madame Etienne.** White, tinted blush.

**Madame Franciska Kruger.** Blush, salmon center.

**Madame Joseph Schwartz.** White.

**Madame Margottin.** White, yellow center.

**Madame Marie Louise Oger.** White, shaded yellow.

**Madame Martha Dubourg.** Creamy pink; darker center.

**Madame Olga.** White, shaded flesh.

**Marechal Niel.** Deep chrome yellow; climber.

**Marie Favie.** Pale rose, changing to white. This is unsurpassed for a low hedge, and nothing could be more desirable for cemeteries. A most profuse and constant bloomer.

**Marie Lambert.** White.

**Meteor.** Dark crimson.

**Mignonette.** Flowers very small; delicate rose, produced in clusters; excellent for cemetery hedges.

**Mosella or Yellow Soupert.** White, with yellowish center.

**Palo Alto.** Chamois rose, tinted golden yellow.

**Perle des Jardins.** Clear yellow.

**Perle d'Or (Polyantha).** Pale yellow, darker center.

**Pearl Rivers.** Ivory white, shaded rose.

**Princesse Sagan.** Bright deep crimson-scarlet.

**Rosa Mundi.** Rich crimson.

**Safrano.** Apricot-yellow.

**Souvenir d'un Ami.** Deep rosy pink.

**Souvenir d'Auguste Metral.** Purplish red.

**Souvenir de La Malmaison.** Flesh.

**Vicomtesse de Wautier.** Bright rose, tinted white; darker center.

**Virginia.** Deep yellow.

**Woodland Margaret.** White, climbing.



## Roses Budded Upon Manetti.

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING.

It is impossible to propagate some varieties of Roses upon their own roots, and unless these are budded upon Manetti stocks their cultivation would have to be discontinued. Budded Roses in the hands of careful culturists will yield more perfect flowers than could be expected from the same varieties if upon their own roots; they are especially desirable for Florida and all warm climates, as their roots penetrate the soil better.

All budded Roses must be carefully watched, and all suckers or shoots which appear below the place where the bud is inserted must be removed, otherwise the stock will outgrow the bud and failure follow. Plant sufficiently deep to place the junction of the bud with the stock from 2 to 3 inches below the surface of the soil.

We therefore **CAUTION** persons inexperienced in cultivating budded Roses not to purchase such plants, because the neglect in removing suckers will bring disappointment, and create the impression entertained by some purchasers that they have received plants incorrectly named. If the suckers are allowed to grow, the budded portion will often be starved, and instead of a perfect flower, answering the description, a small, insignificant flower will be produced. We must decline to entertain any claim for the failure in budded Roses from neglect in giving such plants the proper attention.

**MARECHAL NIEL.** Deep chrome yellow; a popular climber and vigorous grower when budded upon Manetti stocks. 25 cts. each.

## Hybrid Perpetuals.

**Charles Dickens.** Large; dark rose.

**Charles Margottin.** Red, shaded crimson.

**General Washington.** Brilliant carmine red.

**Gloire Lyonnaise.** Large; white when fully expanded, but canary-yellow while in bud. Vigorous grower.

**John Hopper.** Bright rose; fine form.

**Jules Margottin.** Cherry-red.

**Madame Moreau.** Deep carmine; fine form and free bloomer.

**Magna Charta.** Bright pink.

**Prince Camille de Rohan.** Very dark brownish crimson; the petals have a velvety appearance and the color is very rich and vivid.

## Miscellaneous Roses. (SPRING BLOOMERS.)

Price, 25 cents each.

**Crimson Rambler** (Polyantha). A vigorous-growing climbing Rose, producing a profusion of small crimson flowers in trusses. It is a most showy plant while in bloom, during April and May.

**White Rambler.** White, in clusters.

**Yellow Rambler** (Aglaiia). Of same habit as Crimson Rambler, but flowers of a light yellow.

## Rosa Wichuraiana and Hybrids.

**Wichuraiana, or The Memorial Rose.** Flowers small, single, pure white; of trailing habit, and valuable for planting on slopes and terraces, which it soon covers with a mass of bright green foliage. It is hardy in the far north. Can supply large quantities.

### NEW HYBRID VARIETIES OF WICHURAIANA.

These are of very free growth, with dark, glossy foliage, like the type well adapted for covering rockwork

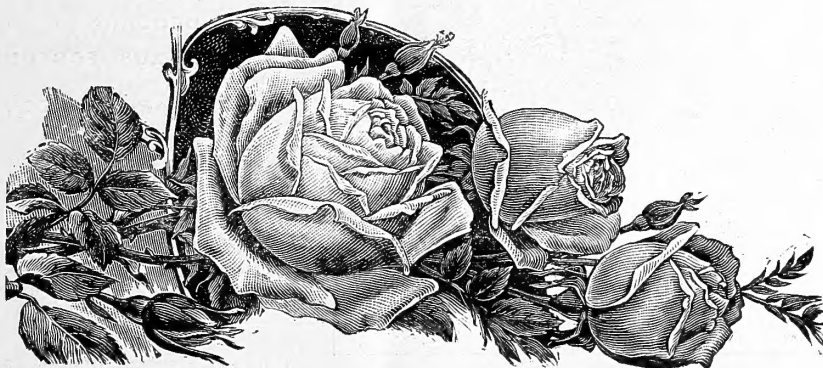
or bare spaces. Flowers are produced in great profusion during spring. 25 cts.

**Triumph.** Flowers double white, in clusters.

**South Orange Perfection.** Blush pink at tips, changing to white; double.

**Universal Favorite.** Light pink; double.

**Pink Roamar.** Flowers bright pink, with white center; single.



# Hardy Broad-Leaved Evergreen Trees and Shrubs for Open Ground.

Plants are grown in pots, thereby increasing safety in transplanting, and enabling us to ship with less danger of loss from removal.

Plants from 4- to 6-inch pots.

**ABELIA rupestris.** 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

**ARDISIA crenulata.** White and red; without berries. 25 cts. each.

**AUCUBA** (Gold-Dust Tree). 25 cts. each; larger plants, 50 cts. each; 3 varieties.

**BERBERIS, Fortunei** (Fortune's Barberry). 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

**Japonica** (Japan).

**CLEYERA Japonica.** With fragrant flowers in May. 25 cts. each.

**ELEAGNUS** (Japan Oleaster). **Frederici variegata**, **Pungens variegata**, **Reflexa aurea.** 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

**ERYOBOTRYA — JAPAN MEDLAR — LOQUAT** (Biwa of the Japanese). Two-year-old plants (all pot-grown). 25 cts. each.

**ESCALLONIA Montevidensis.** 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

**GARDENIA Florida** (Cape Jasmine), **Radicans.** 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

**ILLICIAM anisatum** (Anis Tree). 25 cts. each.

**LAURO-CERASUS, Bertini, Colchica, Rotundifolia** (English Laurel). 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

**MAGNOLIA grandiflora.** From pots. 10 inches high. 25 cts. each.

**Grandiflora gloriosa.** A sub-variety of *Grandiflora*, with flowers of immense size, often 12 inches in diameter; foliage large, and bronze underneath; a magnificent tree. 1-year, grafted plants, 50c. each.

**Fuscata** (Banana Shrub). 8 inches high. 25 cts.

**OLEA fragrans** (Tea Olive). 6 to 8 inches. 25c. each.

**OSMANTHUS Aquifolium** (Holly-leaved). A plant allied to *Olea fragrans*, but with prickly-toothed leaves. 25 cts. and 50 cts. each.

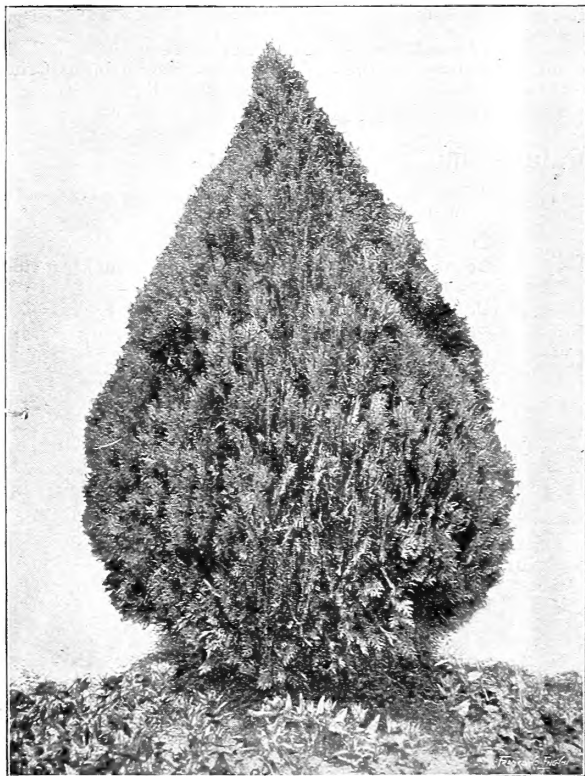
**PITTOSPORUM tobira.** 25 cts. each.

**RUSCUS aculeatus** (Butcher's Broom). 25 cts. each.

**VIBURNUM odoratissimum** (Chinese), **Tinus** (or *Laurustinus*), **Suspensum.** 25 cts. and 50 cts. each

## Hardy Coniferous Evergreens for Open Ground.

Price for plants grown in 4- and 6-inch pots, unless noted, 50 cts. each; 10 plants, our selection of varieties, \$4.



*Biota aurea nana.* Photograph of original plant.  
(10 years old; 4 feet high.)

These are grown in pots during a part of the season, and, being sent out with all their roots in a compact ball of earth, there is slight danger of loss from transplanting.

For full description, see Catalogue No. 1.

**ARBORVITÆ (BIOTA). Biota aurea nana.**

A new variety, which originated in our grounds. Of very dwarf and compact habit; a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. The original plant, now 10 years old, measures only 48 inches in height, and is perfect in every respect. It far surpasses the old *Biota aurea* where a very dwarf tree is desired. Plants 12 to 15 inches high, 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10.

**Aurea, Aurea conspicua, Japonica filiformis.**

**ARBORVITÆ (THUYA). Gigantea, Lobbii, and globosa.**

**CEDRUS DEODARA.** 15 to 18 inches, 50 cts.

**CEPHALOTAXUS FORTUNEI** (Fortune's Yew).

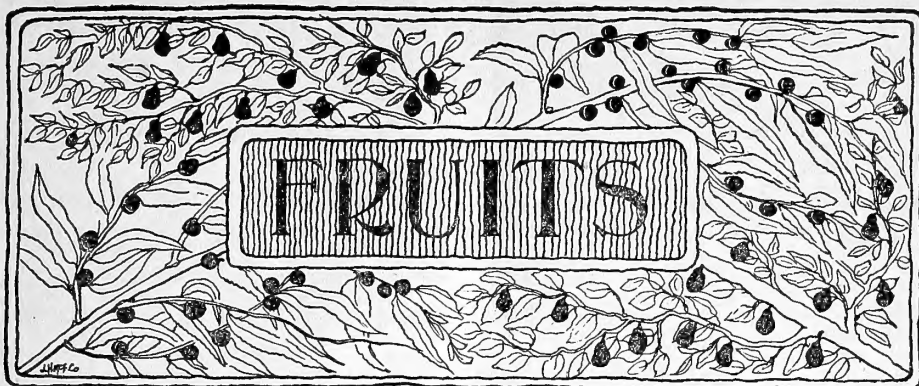
**CHAMÆCYPARIS VARIEGATA** (Variegated Cypress).

**JUNIPERUS** (The Juniper Tree). **Irish, Japonica variegata, Oblonga, Sabina, Squamata.**

**PODOCARPUS** (Japan Yew). **Japonica and Koraensis.**

**RETINOSPORA** (Japan Cypress). A valuable genus of small trees or shrubs from Japan; very hardy and desirable for small gardens or cemetery lots.

**Fillfera, Pisifera, Pisifera argentea, Plumosa, Plumosa aurea, Plumosa alba picta, squarrosa, etc.**



**O**VER three hundred and fifty acres are very closely planted in Nursery Stock. We offer for fall delivery an immense quantity of **FRUIT TREES** of well tested varieties, adapted to the southern states and subtropical countries, and of the following classes; viz.,

Apples (mainly southern varieties), Apricots, Cherries, Figs, Nectarines, Pears (Standard), PEACHES and PLUMS, including the best NATIVE and JAPANESE varieties; Japan Persimmons, Quinces, Chestnuts, English Walnuts, Paper-Shell Pecans, Oranges, Pomegranates, Olives, Japan Oleasters and Medlars, Everbearing Mulberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, Grape Vines. Also, HARDY JAPAN LEMONS (*Citrus trifoliata*), the best defensive hedge plant; AMOOR PRIVET, the best evergreen hedge plant; a large stock of EVERGREEN and DECIDUOUS Ornamental Trees and Plants, and Thirty Acres in Roses. For description, see Catalogue No 1, mailed free.

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*Seaforthia elegans*

**Fruitland Nurseries**

**P. J. BERCKMANS CO.  
AUGUSTA ... GEORGIA**

**CATALOGUE No. 2      1900**